

## RABBIS ASSEMBLY FORMULATES PLANS TO ORGANIZE SYNAGOGUE FEDERATION

**Organization to Embrace Unaffiliated Congregations; Warn Against Making Jewish Education Party Issue in America; Urge Support for Relief and Palestine Funds**

The formation of a federation of orthodox synagogues in the United States and Canada, which up to the present have not been organized in a body, was decided upon at the eleventh annual convention of the Assembly of Hebrew Orthodox Rabbis which concluded its sessions Monday at the Concourse Plaza Hotel.

A special committee was appointed, headed by Rabbi R. Mitos of the Bronx, to call a convention of the synagogues and congregations affiliated with the organization, to be held in February 1927, for the purpose of organizing the federation.

A resolution adopted by the assembly viewed "with sadness the lack of organization and cooperation among the synagogues of American and Canada; every synagogue is a community by itself acting independently of the other, giving the laity no opportunity for interchange of ideas and ideals and leaving most of the synagogues to develop as chance or whims or fancies would have it."

The resolution urged the 244 members of the organization, representing 600 congregations, to take immediate measures in that direction.

The discussion which developed during the convention touched upon the question of Jewish education, the United Jewish Campaign for the \$25,000,000 overseas chest, and the Palestine rebuilding work.

With regard to the question of Jewish education, the assembly of Hebrew Orthodox Rabbis adopted a resolution urging greater facilities for Jewish education for the youth and emphasizing that "it is the duty of every rabbi to consolidate all elements in his community for the purpose of creating a uniform system of Jewish education." The resolution took exception to making the question of Jewish education in America a party issue.

"No party of any shade whatsoever can claim the exclusive right to carry on the work of Jewish education in American Israel without perpetrating an everlasting injury to the people most concerned," the resolution read.

The assembly went on record as urging support for the Keren Hayesod, the Jewish National Fund and other kindred funds under the supervision of the World Zionist Organization.

"The pure stream of Jewish immigration flowing into Eretz Israel is a source of matchless pride and joy to every member in the House of Israel," the resolution declared.

Concerning the \$25,000,000 overseas chest, the assembly voted for a resolution urging American Jewry to support "and give as much and more than they can to the relief fund." The resolution, however, reiterates the objection voiced by the assembly at its last year's convention, to the Russian colonization work.

Another resolution adopted by the assembly deplored the fact that "mixed marriages have recently become common occurrences within our midst" and called attention to the "violations of the laws of Israel pertaining to the purity of family life."

The following officers were elected: President, Rabbi G. Wolf Margolis, New York City; Vice-President, Rabbi Charles H. Moskowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Second Vice-President, Rabbi J. J. Horowitz, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Third Vice-President, Rabbi Jacob Mendelsohn, Newark, N. J.; Chairman Executive Committee, Rabbi Simon Glazer, New York; Treasurer, Rabbi S. D. Posner, Jersey City, N. J.; Secretary, Rabbi M. Margolis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vice-President for the Middle Western States, Rabbi D. Epstein, Cincinnati, Ohio; Vice-President for the Mountain and Pacific Coast States, Rabbi Meyer Hirsch, San Francisco, California; Vice-President for the Southern States, Rabbi D. Meyerowitz, Houston, Texas; Vice-President for Western New York, Rabbi A. M. Franklin, Buffalo, N. Y.

To the Executive Committee were elected: Rabbi A. Gorowitz, Boston, Mass.; Rabbi R. Mitos, Bronx, N. Y.; Rabbi M. Etter, Harrisburg, Pa.; Rabbi J. Laks, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rabbi H. Adams, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Rabbi M. Lipshitz, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rabbi J. D. Jurman, Waterbury, Conn.; Rabbi R. Rivkin, Baltimore, Md.; Rabbi M. Garolek, Springfield, Mass.; Rabbi J. Dick, Providence, R. I.; Rabbi S. H. Klihansky, Revere, Mass.; Rabbi C. H. Friedman, New York City; Rabbi A. M. Casson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rabbi S. Rahinowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rabbi J. A. Dubros, Washington, D. C.; Rabbi M. Shapiro, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rabbi I. Sodin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rabbi Joseph Levine, Lakewood, N. J.; Rabbi A. Safran, New York City; Rabbi M. Zuskind, New York City; Rabbi J. Shewelewitz, Long Branch, N. J.; Rabbi H. Adams, Rochester, N. Y.; Rabbi R. Cohen, New York City; Rabbi S. Friedlander, Baltimore, Md.; Rabbi S. Horowitz, Baltimore, Md.; Rabbi Z. Leberman, New York City; Rabbi L. Levine, Coney Island, N. Y.; Rabbi J. Levy, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rabbi M. M. Schochat, Portland, Me.; Rabbi M. Forman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rabbi Moses Kilbanof, Boston, Mass.

The Convention was presided over by Rabbi Simon Glazer of New York City. The four vice-chairmen of the Convention were: Rabbi Jacob Mendelsohn of Newark, N. J.; Rabbi Aaron Gorowitz of Boston; Rabbi Moses Etter of Harrisburg, Pa.; Rabbi S. D. Posner, Jersey City, N. J.

Resolutions expressing thanks to Rabbi Simon Glazer, chairman of the Executive Committee, upon the completion of the translation of Maimonides Yad Hachazaka into English and to

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## DR. FILDERMAN DISCUSSES JEWISH SITUATION TODAY

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tic leaders started an agitation to the effect that the agrarian reform, which took away the land from the owners and gave it to the peasants in Roumania free of charge, be imitated with a similar land reform in the urban areas where the real estate should be taken from the owners and divided among the people, claiming that the majority of the real estate owners in Bucharest and other Roumanian cities are Jews. Upon examination of the records, it was found, in Bucharest, for example, while the Jews number 20% of the population, the Jews own only 2% of the real estate and this they own not in area, but in land value, because of the fact that the Jewish owned houses are located in the commercial district where the property is valued higher.

"I am opposed," Dr. Filderman continued, "to the attempt to establish a Jewish political party in Roumania, as recent reports have indicated. I believe that the Jews of Roumania, just as the Jews in the United States, should participate in the general parties. We can learn from Poland. What have the Jewish parties in the Polish Sejm succeeded in accomplishing? Is there a single real success to which they can point? It is only natural that a Jewish party has all other parties as its opponents."

Asked about the naturalization question in Roumania, Dr. Filderman stated, "This probably no longer exists in Old Roumania. As far as Transylvania, Bessarabia and Bukovina are concerned, there are still, I believe, about 15,000 Jews whose citizenship continues to be questioned. The government claims that the figure is only about 5,000. Future developments will clear this matter up."

"As far as the Jewish schools are concerned, the government has accepted our demand that the Jewish schools be entitled to issue certificates which will be recognized just as the certificates of other schools. With regard to languages, I took the stand that the language of instruction should be Roumanian or Hebrew at the choice of the parents. The government has accepted this viewpoint. However, I am opposed in this by some of the Jewish groups in the newly acquired provinces," he stated.

Dr. Filderman was nominated as candidate for parliament in his absence. Elections will take place on May 25.

Dr. Maurice Bloomfield, professor of Sanskrit and comparative philology at the Johns Hopkins University, has tendered his resignation to become effective at the close of the present academic year. The resignation is in the nature of a retirement.

Dr. Bloomfield is the oldest member of the university faculty from the point of view of continued service. He was called to Hopkins in 1881 to teach Sanskrit and comparative philology. He was well known both for his teaching and for his writing and is considered one of the world's most noted Orientalists and philologists.

Dr. Bloomfield is the author of many works on the history, religion, literature and language of ancient India, on Sanskrit, Greek and Latin grammar, and the history and the science of religion. In 1908 he was awarded the Hardy Prize of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences in Munich.

## TEXT OF POLISH JEWISH AGREEMENT ISSUED

**Document Contains 42 Points Agreed Upon Between Grabski Government and Club of Jewish Deputies, But So Far Un-Realized; Deals With Economic, Political, Cultural and Religious Needs of Jewish Population in Poland**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, May 12.—The full, official text of the Polish Jewish Agreement, concluded between the Club of Jewish Deputies and the Grabski government in July 1925, published here by the Club, deals with the economic, government, political, cultural and religious needs of the Jewish population in the Republic of Poland.

The decision to publish the text of the agreement was taken following a dispute between the Club and the subsequent coalition government, which has since resigned, as to whether the agreement included only the twelve points published at the time of conclusion or 42 points, as claimed by the representatives of the Club.

The text shows that the points on which the agreement was reached were divided into: (1) economic, (2) political, (3) cultural, and (4) religious.

The part treating of the economic demands of the Jewish population contained the following points:

1. Facilities to relieve the Jewish population from the compulsory Sunday observance law,
2. To amend the bill withdrawing the

concessions on monopolized articles, which threatened the existence of 30,000 Jewish families,

3. To prevent the holding of market days on Saturday,

4. To amend the industrial bill which would, in its present form, affect the status of the Jewish artisans,

5. That the government will take a stand against the boycott activities of the anti-Semitic organization, Rozwoj,

6. To issue instructions to the tax collecting authorities that the nationality and faith of the taxpayer has no relation to the amount of taxation,

7. That Jews will be fairly represented on the taxation assessors commissions.

8. That, in allocating credits, the governmental financial institutions consider only the facts in the applications and not the nationality of faith of the applicants,

9. That the government institutions will, in the upbuilding work of the country, consider the needs of the Jewish population,

10. That the Jewish artisans will be enabled to enjoy the government credits,

11. That Jewish cooperative societies will have access to state credits,

12. That the government will appoint a proportionate number of Jews to the economic and financial institutions which are under the supervision of the state,

13. That the agrarian land reform will not be carried out on the basis of anti-Semitic tendencies.

The part treating of the political issues upon which the agreement was reached contained the following points:

1. That the government will take measures to regulate the citizenship question,

2. To formally abolish the legal disabilities and restrictions against Jews which existed under the Czaristic government,

3. That national and religious motives will not enter into the consideration of public matters concerning citizens,

4. That the government will employ a number of Jews as officials in the various offices and in all branches of the government service, particularly the former Jewish officials in the province of Galicia,

5. That Jews will not be discriminated against in employment in state enterprises, particularly the railways,

6. That the government will oppose the attempts to change the elections

## SIR HERBERT SAMUEL'S MEDIATION BRINGS BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE TO END

**Marquis of Reading and Sir Alfred Mond Among Mediators**  
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, May 12.—The role of Sir Herbert Samuel, former High Commissioner of Palestine and chairman of the British Royal Coal Commission, in the settlement of the general strike, the first event of that nature in western Europe, was disclosed today in the official statement issued by the Trades Union Congress.

It appears that Sir Herbert played the main part as the mediator between the strikers and the government. Immediately upon his return to London from a vacation, Sir Herbert made efforts toward mediation, as chairman of the Royal Commission, with a view toward settlement. He obtained the memorandum of the Trade Unions which was accepted by the government.

The Marquis of Reading and Sir Alfred Mond were, together with the Earl of Birkenhead, and Sir John Simon, among those who worked for bringing about the settlement.

## ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION IS IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT STEMMING ANTI-SEMITISM

**Dr. Filderman, Roumanian Jewish Leader, Discusses Jewish Situation**

"No attempt toward the economic reconstruction of European Jewries will succeed unless we stem the anti-Semitic wave," declared Dr. William Filderman, president of the Union of Roumanian Jews, on the eve of his departure for Europe on the Berengaria yesterday. "There is no use educating Jewish artisans if anti-Semitic prejudice deprives them of any market for their products," he explained.

"The Jews are a small percentage of the population in the various countries in which they live and the economic reprisals due to anti-Semitic agitation have attained so large a scope that the Jew finds it more and more difficult to gain a livelihood in whatever trade or department of commerce he chooses. Even the most fantastic and ridiculous exaggerations gradually find belief, even in educated and liberal circles.

"We Jews must trace every anti-Semitic allegation or accusation and disprove it; we must answer the persistent and ever increasing anti-Semitic propaganda with an equally persistent refutation. Anti-Semitic propaganda in various European countries now aims at legislative action against the Jews and our effort must be multiplied if we want to check it effectively," he declared.

"The following example will illustrate the possibilities of successfully counteracting propaganda. Anti-Semi-

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO U.J.C. IN NEW YORK'S DRIVE CONTINUE TO FLOW IN

Contributions to the United Jewish Campaign in New York reached the sum of \$4,835,867, David M. Bressler, acting chairman, announced. Of this a considerable amount was received from school children in response to the Children's Day Appeal in the various religious schools of New York. Special appeals were made by Rabbis and school teachers to the children during the past week and returns are now beginning to come in.

Hon. Julius N. Miller, president of the Borough of Manhattan, issued an appeal to the citizens of New York, irrespective of race and creed to contribute to the United Jewish Campaign.

President Miller says in his appeal to the citizens of the Borough of Manhattan:

"I want to add my approval to that already given by Governor Alfred E. Smith and Mayor James J. Walker to the appeal of the \$6,000,000 United Jewish Campaign of New York, and to bespeak for it the liberal support, not only of Jews, but of all elements of the population of Manhattan Borough.

"The suffering which it is the purpose of this campaign to relieve is not

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## PALESTINE EXPLORATION EXHIBITS IN NEW WING OF PENN. UNIVERSITY MUSEUM Give Picture of Life in Time of Hebrew Prophets

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)  
Philadelphia, May 12.—A new wing of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania opened here yesterday, contains a room devoted to the collections recently made by the joint expeditions of the University Museum and the British Museum at Ur of the Chaldees. Another room is devoted to the collections obtained by the Museum's expedition to ancient Bethshan in Palestine, where the famous Temple of Ashtaroah of Biblical times has been found.

The new wing is named in honor of the late Eckley Brinton Cox, Jr., who was president of the Museum from 1910 to 1916, and who left an endowment for the continuance of excavation and research in Egypt. In addition to explorations at Ur and Bethshan, work has been conducted at the ancient cities of Memphis and Denereh, as well as in the Valley of the Kings and at Gizeh.

Among the ten new exhibition rooms added to the Museum, one is devoted to Persian art and another to the decorative genius of the Arabs. Including the objects of Biblical interest in the older part of the Museum the entire collection now affords as complete a view of the life and records of the times of the Hebrew prophets as can be obtained in the United States.

Philip Scotch, a sixteen-year old Jewish boy, acted as junior mayor of Newark, N. J., during the Boys' Week celebration there last week. Other Jewish boys participating in the observance in "official capacities" were Louis Carodnick, director of public safety; Harold Belgard, deputy; Irving Werner, director of public works; Ben Lithmann, deputy; and Isadore Weinberg, deputy director of parks and public property. The boys occupied the places of the regular commissioners at the latter's weekly meeting.

Hyman Stern was voted the best athlete in senior class of the Baltimore City College. He has starred on the school's football, baseball and basketball teams.

Milton Blumenfeld was voted the most studious senior because of the unusually high marks he received in all his studies.

## WILL OF OSCAR S. STRAUS IS FILED FOR PROBATE Left Library to Hebrew University and Contributions to Institutions of Learning

The library of the late Oscar S. Straus was left to the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, according to his will disposing of an estate estimated at between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000, filed for probate.

The public bequests are \$10,000 to Brown University, to establish scholarships or to aid "indigent and deserving students"; \$10,000 each to the United Hebrew Charities of New York and the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning in Philadelphia, and \$5,000 to the Authors' Club of New York, of which Mr. Straus had long been a member, "to be dispensed for such purposes as the Council may by unanimous vote decide."

After giving 100 of his books to each of his three children, to be chosen by them, Mr. Straus left the remainder to the Hebrew University, and directed that all expenses of sending the books there be paid by his estate.

Mr. Straus gave all of his household effects, silver, pictures and automobiles, not otherwise disposed of to his wife, Sarah L. Straus, and bequeathed to her all of his real estate and three-fifths of the residuary estate.

The remaining two-fifths of the residue were divided into three equal parts which went to his son, Roger W. Straus; his daughter, Mildred, wife of Edward Schafer, and his daughter, Aline, wife of Leonard A. Hochstader. The shares of the two daughters are left in trust, the principal to go to their issue.

Mr. Straus also gave to his son "all my papers and manuscripts, also my personal property, including my watch which was my father's, and my diamond ring which was my mother's, and which I am sure he will treasure as I have always, as sacred and tangible memories."

The will gave to Mrs. Schafer an oil portrait of Abraham Lincoln and to Mrs. Hochstader an oil portrait of Washington by Charles Peale Polk.

Mr. Straus appointed as executors his wife and son. His will was made January 10, 1924.

## DETROIT RAISES \$400,000 AT START OF CAMPAIGN (Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Detroit, Mich., May 12.—Less than a day's campaigning for the United Jewish Appeal which opened in Detroit last night netted close to \$400,000.

The United Jewish Appeal in Detroit is a joint drive for the United Hebrew schools of Detroit, whose share is \$180,000 and the United Jewish Campaign. The quota of the joint drive is \$600,000.

In recognition of the service rendered the Jewish community by the "Jewish Advocate," Phi Alpha, a national college fraternity, has extended honorary membership to Joseph C. Brin, L.L.M., Managing Editor of that publication. Mr. Brin was formally welcomed into the fraternity through Phi chapter of Boston University, of which he is an alumnus, at a banquet held in the Bellevue Hotel, Boston.

## DIGEST OF PUBLIC OPINION ON JEWISH MATTERS

[The purpose of the Digest is informative. Preference is given to papers not generally accessible to our readers. Quotation does not indicate approval.—Editor.]

### Emigration of Polish Jews to Australia Expected

The expectation of a large influx of Jewish immigrants from Poland into Australia and the need for meeting this situation are discussed by the "Australian Jewish Herald" of Melbourne.

"A cable message received brings the information that a large number of Polish Jews have received permission to enter Australia, and there are indications of a continuous stream into the Commonwealth for some time to come," the "Jewish Herald" says.

"The problem finds Australian Jewry without any organization able to meet it. Organizations are being formed in the several States," we are informed. "But something more is wanted. There is need for a thoroughly representative Australian organization capable of outlining an all-Australian immigration policy that will ensure that the responsibility for settling these immigrants and accommodating them in their new surroundings shall be shared by all States."

"Where and how best Australia's Jewish immigrants may be provided for is a question demanding immediate consideration. And it must be answered by the Australian community as a unit in order that the policy decided upon shall be faithfully observed by all States."

### Lauds Jacob Billikopf

The work of Jacob Billikopf as chairman of the arbitration committee in the clothing industry, is praised by the "Evening Bulletin" of Philadelphia.

Writing in its issue of May 7, the "Evening Bulletin," in an editorial headed "An Impartial Chairman," observes:

"Gathering of representatives of the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange and of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America around a dinner table recently marked the close of the second year of the arbitration agreement in that normally troubled field of industry."

"Mr. Jacob Billikopf, of this city, the Impartial Chairman, or Administrator of this peace treaty, modestly declined to permit the occasion to be a testimonial to his services. But it was a striking testimony to the principle of industrial self-settlement and adjudication which obviates the resort to strikes and, to a large extent, the resort even to arbitration. Mr. Billikopf stated that in only a very small number of cases were arbitrary decisions necessary. Out of 3,500 differences handled by the system during the past two years, only sixty-seven were carried to the point of arbitrary decision."

## TEXT OF POLISH JEWISH AGREEMENT IS PUBLISHED

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ordinance, which are calculated to curtail the rights of Jewish voters,

7. That the government will facilitate the emigration of Jews from Poland to Palestine.

8. That the government will legalize the activities of the Zionist Organization of Poland, which will establish an emigrants bank.

9. That Jewish soldiers who possess the necessary qualifications will not be discriminated against, but trained as non-commissioned or commissioned officers and that the acknowledgment on the part of the officers of their Jewish nationality will not hinder their promotion.

10. That the government will withdraw all secret circulars directed against Jews concerning the military service.

The part treating of the cultural needs of the Jewish population, upon which the agreement was reached enumerates:

1. That the government will extend the ordinance concerning the organization of the Kehillats to the "Kresy," the Eastern provinces of the Polish Republic.

2. That the government will withdraw the ordinance compelling the Kehillats to conduct their business only in the Polish language.

3. To amend the Kehillah election procedure in the province of Galicia.

4. To enact a Kehillah election ordinance, granting general suffrage.

5. To extend the jurisdiction of the Kehillats and to permit the establishment of a Federation of Kehillats as a "Kultusrat," that is, a religious council.

6. That in the state schools with Polish as the language of instruction, a number of hours will be allowed for the Jewish pupils to receive instruction in Jewish history and religion.

7. That public rights will be granted to the Jewish schools which have Hebrew or Yiddish as their language of instruction.

8. That attendance at the Chedirim, the Orthodox Jewish religious schools, will be recognized under the compulsory school law.

9. That the government will grant a subsidy to the Jewish schools for technical training.

10. That the government will issue an ordinance concerning the qualifications of the teachers in the Hebrew and Yiddish schools and will appoint a state examination committee.

11. That students of the Jewish schools will be admitted to the matriculation examinations.

12. That the government issue a circular instructing the school authorities not to restrict the admission of students to the high schools on the ground of their religion or nationality.

13. That the government will allow the use of Yiddish or Hebrew at public meetings.

The part dealing with the religious needs of the Jewish population upon which the agreement was reached contains the following points:

1. That Jewish children in public schools will be excused from writing on Saturday and Jewish festivals,

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO U. J. C. CONTINUE TO FLOW IN

(Continued from Page 1)

confined to a few thousand people, though that would be enough to move generous New York to prompt, sympathetic, generous action. The number of victims of the economic crisis in Eastern and Central Europe runs into the millions. It involves over half of an entire race.

"The well-authenticated reports that have been widely published in the daily papers in this city, tell a story of suffering and horror, unprecedented in human history and no one can read them without being moved to pity. It is the story of an upright, self-reliant, self-revering people struggling for years against adversity and conquered only by death.

"This brave struggle against fearful odds challenges the admiration of the world, and they are entitled to receive from us the only thing they ask for—a chance to help themselves.

"I am sure that New York will rejoice to stretch out a hand of brotherhood and help save them from destitution."

Over three hundred Brooklyn women participated in a luncheon at the Hotel Plaza yesterday, at \$100 a plate for the benefit of the drive. The luncheon was arranged by the Women's Committee of the Brooklyn Committee. Among the guests of honor were Bertha Kalich, Isa Kramer and Nicholas Sokolow, director of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra. Judge Grover M. Moscovitz, chairman of the Brooklyn Division, addressed the gathering.

David A. Brown, Jonah J. Goldstein, vice-chairman, and Hon. Albert Goldman, New York's Commissioner of Plants and Structures, spoke at a "beefsteak" given at the Concourse Plaza Hotel, opening the campaign in the Borough of the Bronx to raise \$250,000 for the fund.

Responding to a plea by Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, an audience of more than 500 men and women meeting in the Y.M.H.A., 975 St. Nicholas Avenue, raised an additional \$10,000 to be credited to the Washington

2. That Jewish children in the public schools, as well as Jewish soldiers in the army, will be allowed to pray.

3. That Jewish soldiers in the Polish army will be given leave of absence for the High Holidays.

4. That kosher food will be provided for Jewish soldiers or an equivalent payment will be made to them in order to enable them to purchase their food outside.

5. That the certificates of the Jewish seminaries will be recognized similar to the certificates of the Christian theological seminaries, in the appointment of chaplains.

6. That Jewish physicians will be considered in the appointment to sanitary service during mobilization.

## The Delicious Candy Laxative EX-LAX

In 3 Forms: Chocolate, Figs, Gum

Heights quota of \$250,000. Edward R. Cohn, chairman of the Washington Heights division presided.

Mr. George Feinberg, of the Cosmopolitan Lodge of the Knights of Pythias announced a subscription of \$500 from its treasury and stated that every lodge in the Brotherhood would contribute some funds from its treasury.

The Union Club, a social organization in Washington Heights, contributed \$500 and 56 members of the club pledged themselves to raise \$100 each in addition.

A five hundred dollar contribution was received yesterday from Judge E. J. Gavegan and a gift of \$2,500 was made by the Viscose Company.

A contribution of \$250 was received yesterday from James McCutcheon & Co.

Arthur L. Lee, managing director of the Hotel McAlpin, contributed \$250 to the fund.

Contributions to the United Jewish Campaign from all the members of the clerical force of the banking concern of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., were received at the headquarters of the campaign. A large proportion of the givers are non-Jewish.

## Rabbi Plan Synagogue Federation

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Rabbi G. W. Margolies, honorary president of the assembly, on the occasion of his completion of a new commentary on the Pentateuch.

Following the conclusion of the convention a banquet was given to the delegates at the Concourse Plaza Hotel.

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